THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are *requested* to note the number of times *they wish them* inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,
Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.
Ptisburgh, January 2, 1812.

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM*, at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh.
August 20, 1812.

THOMAS PERKINS,

CLOCK, WATCH MAKER, AND SILVER SMITH.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on his business at his *Old Stand* in Market street, between Front and Second streets, where he offers for sale *Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks, Watches and Watch Trinkets, Gold Chain and Hair Necklaces, plain and set Ear and Finger Rings and Breast Pins of various fashions, Silver Teapots, Sugar Dishes and Milk Pots, Sugar Tongs, Table and Tea Spoons, Silver, Brass and Steel mounted Swords*, which he will sell low for cash or approved country produce.

N B A good Journeyman and two Apprentices wanted to the above business. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age.
Pittsburgh, September 2, 1812.

MERINO SHEEP.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber has lately imported from Spain a flock of beautiful *Merino Sheep*, not surpassed by any in the United States, amongst which are a parcel of elegant *RAMS*, which he intends to keep for the season commencing the middle of October next. Persons desirous of improving their stock with this valuable breed, will please to enquire for further particulars at the subscriber's on the bank of the Monongahela nearly opposite Turtle creek, where the terms will be made known. It is particularly requested that the common rams will be immediately separated from ewes intended for the Merino Rams.
CHARLES VON BONNHORST.
September 3, 1812.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1812.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at this Office until Tuesday the 22d of September instant, for building a BRIDGE over Chartier's creek, at Nevill's forking—a plan whereof may be seen at this Office.

JOSEPH WILSON, } Commis-
PH. GILLAND, } sioners.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what Officers are to be elected.

I, *WILLIAM WUSTHOFF*, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said county on the *second Tuesday of October next*, at the several districts, to wit:—

The electors of the borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court House—and the electors of the following described parts of the borough of Pittsburgh and Pitt township, in the county of Allegheny, shall be a separate election district, to wit:—beginning on the Monongahela river on the east side of Wood street, in the said borough, and running thence by the east side of Wood street to the east side of Liberty street; thence by the same to the east side of Washington street, being the borough line; thence by the same to the Allegheny river; thence up the said river to the mouth of the Two-Mile run; thence up the said run by Roup's mill to Henry Fulton's farm house; thence a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four-Mile run, including the two last mentioned places; thence down the said Four-Mile run to the Monongahela river; thence down the same to the place of beginning—and the electors of said district shall hold their general elections at the Court House in the said borough of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the house of William Shaw, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown, in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of William Walker, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully in said township.

The electors of Fayette township to meet at the house of George Williams, in Noblestown, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot

One person for member of the house of representatives of the congress of the United States, in conjuncion with Butler county.

One person for senator of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunciion with the counties of Beaver and Butler, in the room of Francis M'Clure, Esq resigned.

Four members of the house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for commissioner for Allegheny county.

One person for coroner for the county of Allegheny.

And three persons for auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court-house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the thirty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company.*
August 6th, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of *George Wallace*, Esq. late of Braddock's Field, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN WILKINS, } *Executors.*
GEORGE WALLACE, }
September 10, 1812.

MR. W. BULLET,

HAS the honor to inform the ladies & Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he will open his

DANCING SCHOOL

From the 20th to the 30th of this present month.

Mr W. B. returns his thanks for the encouragement he has already received from the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and hopes they will continue to favor him with their patronage.
Sept, 10, 1812.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

We laugh at folly as it flies,
We speak the truth, fearless of contradiction.

SUNDAY.

What subject better calculated for contemplation on this day, than the brevity of life, and the uncertainty of every earthly enjoyment? We hold our lives, on a precarious tenure, and are liable to instant removal by him, 'in whom we live, move and have our being'—this hour our dearest connexions and most valuable friends appear in all the pride and loveliness of youth—the next muffled in a ghastly shroud the unenvied equipage of death—in the early ages of the world—

"*Scarce in the space of twice five hundred years,*
One solitary ghost, went shivering down
To deaths unpeopled shores"

Since our lives have been abridged, by the fiat of our GOD, 'We flock to the dreary mansion in countless multitudes.'—Happy the man who can on this day retire within himself, and review those years which have gone forever, with pleasurable satisfaction—this is a luxury which only those who delight, in relieving the distrest—pouring in wine and oil, in the wounded spirit—smoothing by kind offices, the pillow of wretchedness and disease can ever truly feel—and look with exulting confidence '*to another and a better world.*' For that being who is emphattically styl'd the 'GOD OF LOVE,' who delights in acts of beneficience and mercy—will ever reward the individual who considers every child of misery and misfortune his brother, and who can weep, feelingly weep, over the misfortunes of his fellow man, and endeavor by acts of benevolence and charity, to ameliorate the misfortunes incident to humanity and wipe away every tear wrung by misery.

MONDAY.

RECOLLECTION is silenced—age cannot call to remembrance a season like the present—our Hemisphere has been cloathed in sable—the clouds have wept day and night, and the earth has feared a second deluge—the sun for the month past has scarcely unveiled his face, and his warm smiles have ceased to cheer the vegetable creation—GRASS, FRUIT and GRAIN have felt the privation of his influence, and an embargo on the store houses of nature is feared—Is this the sympathy of creation? Does she feel the distresses attendant on this our earth, and feelingly weep over the miseries of our country? If there ever was a period that this dirty little planet, could excite the commiseration of animate or inanimate creation, the moment has arrived—the darkness that overspreads our beloved country, is like Egyptian—'it can and is fell,' the solemn peace—the anxious look—and the cadevorous countenances of our citizens, forcibly bespeak them '*woe begone*'—their looks declare in language, not to be misunderstood, that they have bid farewell to all their greatness, and—'*sigh for those days which will never return.*' We will not despair—the friends of peace, will ere long enliven the night—cheer the coming day and gladden the heart of every citizen—& by united exertions, restore energy to our councils——prosperity to our country.

TUESDAY.

Never was the different spirit and feeling of party more conspicuous—never was mild peace more forcibly contrasted, with the deadly hate of war than is displayed in the two notifications which have publicly appeared notifying conventions in this county—The friends of peace called on all our citizens *without distinction of party* who prefered peace to war—happiness to misery—national prosperity to our country's ruin—to meet at Brentwood—to coolly deliberate and unitedly join to avert the horrors of war and restore the blessings of peace—The advocates of war, and apologists of our administration are called upon to meet at Kingston plains, on the 10th of September next, and this invitation is exclusively confined to those self styled republicans, who are in favor of '*passive obedience and non-resistance*,' and who call the present destructive war '*just and necessary!!!*'—This war summons, must have originated from office holders and office seekers, from men who tremble to have the dark and misterious transactions of our government examined, exposed & brought to light. This 'assemblage' we trust will not be attended by any citizen, who wishes to see commerce flourish—agriculture prosperous—or our industrious enterprising Mechanics employed——Let it not be said—that Americans delight to see the Olive branch of peace tinged with human gore—can sport or revel, at the sound of the funeral knell of our country's prosperity—or dance upon the grave of our nation's greatness.

WEDNESDAY.

Every returning day is a powerful comment on the unjustifiable measures of government—every succeeding hour speaks in emphatic language to the agonizing heart, it is like the voice of the grave, solemn and impressive—animate and inanimate substances imperiously call on the citizens to change the ruinous system pursued—to displace our present rulers, in a constitutional mode at our next Election—and fill their places with men of peace, instead of war—with men who approve of the principles of the Illustrious WASHINGTON, which in active operation, led our nation to glory, honor and prosperity—the admiration of the old world, the boast and the pride of the new. Our dismantled shipping—forced from the ocean—stripped of their flags and their apparel, loudly declare the death of commerce——the closed work shops, as we pass silently admonish us, of the miseries we feel and the destruction which inevitably await us—to review, or call to recollection the halcyon days our citizens of every description, experienced under the administration of our first, and contrast them with what we experience under the administration of our last President—causes our blood to retreat from the heart—agony silences emotion—and the powers of the mind, ceases to operate or perform their duties—the time approaches, 'tis even at our doors—the free Citizens in November next, will have a glorious opportunity by their elective franchise to restore health to the body politick—and cause light to shine out of darkness—to employ physicians to administer our excellent constitution—who like exercise and exertion—instead of opiates—and who will prescribe peace to promote our nations health, instead of '*blood letting*.' On that day—America expects that every man will do his duty.

THURSDAY.

We were yesterday gratified with a perusal of the speech of the Hon. Geo Sullivan, at the Brentwood Convention in this county—it contains great political truths—conclusive and convincing arguments, enforced in language—elegant, impressive and energetick—the deleterious measures of Mr. Madison are drawn at full length—their present effect—and their future consequences—are pourtrayed by the hand of a master—the reasons given, to shew the imperative influence of Napoleon, on our national administration, as to our restrictive systems and our present 'premature and impolitick war' must remove 'the thick darkening film' from the blindest advocates of our administration and convert the greatest political infidel——Mr. Sullivan's situation as a member of congress—gave him a commanding stand to observe, and to be informed of the measures of congress—which many of his constituents were ignorant—his boldness and independence in declaring the whole truth in these '*worst of times*' intitles him, to the gratitude and confidence of the Citizens of New Hampshire, and the united thanks of the AMERICAN PEOPLE.

FRIDAY.

We feel an honest pride in observing several improvements and repairs that have been made in some of our public streets——those in Vaughan street are intitled to much credit——'these things ought to be done, and not to leave the others undone'—many of the streets of the capital, require prompt and immediate attention, many parts of Water Street is unpardonably neglected, a few loads of gravel, would add to its cleanliness, and render the passage easy and convenient to all classes of our citizens, this part of the town is a place of much business for shipping—wood wharfs and trucking—and many days it is rendered in some places almost impassible for man or beast——Why should this section of Portsmouth, and this class of citizens be unnoticed? they pay their proportion of taxes, and have a common interest with their fellow citizens in the appropriation——Market Street, considered the great Emporium of Portsmouth, and the most fashionable street in town and on which so much money was expended, to pave and ornament, is in a vile, dirty, state, the horses are often suffered to stand on the side walks, preventing the passing of the inhabitants, and rendering the foot way filthy and unclean—the pavements are covered with dirt, loose stones and almost every thing offensive to sight or smell, and in some seasons would occasion an epidemic——The laboring class of our citizens were never more at leisure, and never would be more willing to work, or more grateful for employ—a few days labour and a little well expended money, would do great credit to the Police of the town, and meet applause in all our streets, let all those who have the direction and management of these matters, 'be up and doing with all their might' and 'verily they shall have their reward.'

SATURDAY.

Could we call spirits '*from the vasty deep*,' and would they obey our summons—our first enquiry would be—give us some information of Commodore Rodgers? in what latitude did you leave his squadron? what number of prizes has he captured? their value and destination?—and there never could be news from the ocean more acceptable to our fellow citizens—Many tongued rumour has been busy—his destination and his success have been recorded in our public journals, 'yet darkness and doubt rest upon it.'—— We do not hesitate to say that we have full confidence in the courage & conduct of Commodore Rodgers, and the brave men he commands—he undoubtedly obeys his orders—let the President see to it, or he 'may break his owners,' The annual commencement at Cambridge, was celebrated on Wed last. Great credit is attached, and deservedly applied to the young graduates who delighted one of the most enlightened and distinguished audiences that ever attended this antient and literary institution. Mr. H. Bigelow, one of the valiant little band, who hazarded his person and life, at Baltimore, in defence of the *Freedom of speech and the liberty of the press*, received this year his degree as Master of Arts in the usual course at this University. The moment he ascended the stage for that purpose, the house was shaken with repeated and reiterated bursts of applause. He was cordially greeted on his return to the bosom of his friends, to a government of Laws. The sensibility of the audience was excited to tears. This was a glorious moment for the young Hero, and a rich reward for his merit & his sufferings—this is popularity he did not pursue but which will ever overtake the good and the brave——A brave man is ever the admiration and glory of his country.

From the Boston Gazette.

Present State of our Affairs.

The government of our country have deliberately chosen their opportunity to make a trial of their strength with G. Britain. On the 13th of December last, congress resolved, that the President should be authorised to fill up the old army to raise a new one, to accept the service of 50,000 volunteers and to fit and commission all our ships for sea. The President asked for an army of 10,000 men only, and congress, in their liberality, granted him 100,000, & asked for money, and it has been granted to his hearts desire.—He has according to the declaration of his own paper, been hastening preparations for war with astonishing expedition. His officers have been shouldering their honors, and his drums has been beating through our streets for more than six months.

All this noise of preparations might spread alarm among the stoutest of enemies. In a London paper, of a date as early as the 12th of May, we find it stated, that the government of the U. States have an army of 135,000 men ready to invade Canada the moment war is declared, and in the Edinburgh Review, which is regarded as an oracle by a great part of the people of G. Britain, it is stated that "they have above 15 thousand sail of vessels ready to become privateers, and to prey upon whatever commerce might remain to us." It is true they did not in England seriously expect so pretentious an event; but the moment they hear that the die is cast, they will dread to listen to the next murmurs from the west, lest they should announce the bursting of the storm that that has been so long gathering over their devoted colonies. All Europe is at this moment pausing from her own pastime of slaughter, to listen to the story of our conquests; eager to learn since Washington was the hero of our infancy, what can be the exploits of our manhood.

But on this side the water all is quiet. The heroes who were to have mounted the heights of Abram, are yet in the garb of turnpikers, unaccoutred, and undisciplined, and the commander in chief, who was to have been reposing under his laurels in Quebec, is sitting for his picture in

Boston.* Not an additional ship floats on the ocean, and although we have fallen on our enemy in his hour of slumber, we have not shorn him of one of his locks. Though two months have passed away, the period of advantageous action is irrevocably gone and we have accomplished nothing. Yet the great men of our nation, instead of laying their mouths in the dust, and humbling themselves before this dishonored and insulted people, have ordered one of their Generals to steal through the woods, to plant the republican flag upon a corner of his majesty's territory, without firing a gun, except inchildish triumph, and are now singing "glory, glory, to the heroes of Tippacanoe."

In the mean time private enterprize has done much. The same ships, which for five years past have been sometimes forbidden to enter, and sometimes forbidden to go out of our harbours under pain of confiscation, have boldly sailed out in quest of a foe abroad. Already, as if the four winds converged to a single point they are gathering to one foreign port.—Our own wealth, which the British are gathering from every port in the ocean and our friends, who now croud the prisons of our enemy, will afford a glorious reward to our enterprize, when we storm the fortress of Halifax.

As to our little, but gallant navy, we "wist not what has become of it."—On our own coast we had hoped it would enjoy a temporary triumph.—But that hope has been disappointed, and every expectation of any exploit that can gratify our pride has died away.

Instead of providing a navy which would be sufficient to protect our seacoasts, we have raised an army, and that army, as soon as the enemy begins to gather round our sea coast, is marched into the interior. They are raised for our protection, but because there is no danger of invasion from the sea, they are destined for other purposes; yet because there is danger of invasion, the militia are called upon to do garrison duty on our sea coasts.

Our government declare that this is not on their part an offensive war.—Yet they are applying all their resources, and exerting all their vigour to make a descent on the enemy's territory. In the prosecution of what they absurdly call a defensive war, they have already invaded a province which has never threatened to molest us, and by solemn proclamation called upon the inhabitants to throw off the allegiance which they owe to their king and country. The partizans attempt to prove that invading Canada is only acting on the defensive against the orders in council; and it is by the same kind of logic that they have undertaken to demonstrate the defending dwelling-houses against the murderers who had broken down the doors for the avowded purpose of massacring its possessors, is an offensive attack upon the peacable inhabitants of Baltimore.

C. I.

* This was strictly true a few days since.

YORK COUNTY

REPUBLICAN

MEETITG.

In pursuance of public notice a very large and respectable meeting, of farmers and other citizens of the county, was held at the court house, on the 4th of September.

General SHERMAN, was appointed *Chairman*, and

Col. GEORGE SPANGLER,
Secretary.

After the subject of the meeting was explained and fully discussed—the following resolutions were adopted, with great and very general approbation—not a dissenting voice was heard:

The government belongs to the People, by whom and for whom, it was instituted: and when it becomes involved in difficulties, it is their right and duty to meet, peaceably and consult together for the general safety; to examine the measures which have been pursued by the constituted authorities, and to deliberate and advise one with another, concerning the most suitable characters to be entrusted with the great concerns of the nation.

With these view, and partaking of the general solicitude which every where prevails, on account of the present condition and future prospects of the United States, have the citizens who compose this MEETING, assembled——and, after carefully and candidly considering the most pressing subjects connected with the public welfare, have

Resolved—That this meeting disapprove of the nomination of a candidate for the office of President of the United States by a caucus of members of congress——Because congress have no authority to dictate to the people who shall be their president Such a practice is anti-republican, and usurps one of the most precious rights of the people.

Because such a measure is founded in or tends to corruption—and is incompatible with the purity and simplicity of representative government—The President for the time being, will never be without means to procure his own nomination, for a re election, by a caucus of such as have received or expect, favors from him

This meeting disapprove of the nomination of Mr Madison for the next presidency.

Because he has been nominated at Washington, by a caucus of certain members of congress and officers of his own appointment who attempt to frustrate the free suffrage of the nation; and there is reason to believe, that all this has been brought about by intrigue and official influence.

Because he has precipitately and rashly urged congress to declare war, at a time when the country was unprovided with the means of carrying it on, with success; before adequate protection had been provided for our sea coast and frontiers, and before the commercial part of the community had an opportunity of withdrawing their property out of the hands of the enemy.

Because the inauspicious circumstances under which the war was commenced, and the weakness with which it has been thus far conducted, furnish no flattering presage, that the same councils will bring it to a speedy and honorable termination.

Because Mr. Madison is devoted to the Southern policy, which is hostile to commerce and, consequently, discouraging toagriculture, the two great sources from which (Penn.) derives her prosperity.

Because Virginia has already had the presidency twenty years, out of twenty four—and now claims it again ——Thus endeavoring by usage, to establish an exclusive and perpetual right to furnish incumbents for that high office, and thus weakening the attachment of the other states to the Union.

Because the public interest imperiously requires an efficient energetic executive, to conduct safely thro' this perilous crisis.

Therefore,

Resolved—That this meeting concur with the republicans of the state of New York, in the nomination of the Honorable DE WIT CLINTON as a candidate for the office of President.—De Wit Clinton—not more distinguished for his talents and patriotism, than for his inflexible adherence to republican principles; yet unlike Mr Madison, he is a friend to peace and commerce And

Whereas Pennsylvania, with all her great weight and respectability in the union, has never been honored with either of those high offices, but her undeniable pretentions have hitherto been altogether overlooked, and neglected, and are likely to remain so unless, urged by self respect, she asserts her just claims.

Therefore,

Resolved—That this meeting recommend their highly respectable fellow citizen, JARED INGERSOL, of PHILADELPHIA, for VICE PRESIDENT.

Resolved—That this meeting highly approve of the resolutions and proceedings of the republican meeting held at Lancaster, on the 26th ult. assigned by Joseph Lefever, as chairman, and Thomas Brown, secretary.

Resolved—That Frederick Eichelberger, sen. Robert Gemmill, Andrew Clarkson, Conrad Sherman, George Spangler, Frederick Eichelberger, Jr. Andrew Hage and John Gardner, be a committee to correspond with committees in other parts of the state; and to make such arrangements as may be useful in promoting the election of the candidates aforesaid; and they are also requested to publish an address to the citizens of York county, on the state of our public affairs.

Resolved—That this meeting recommend John Emig, as an elector for president and vice president for this district.

That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

CONRAD SHERMAN,
Chairman,

GEORGE SPANGLER,
Secr'y.

September 4th, 1812.

ADDRESS.

Pennsylvanians!

This meeting, with the sincerity and affection which freemen feel to the land in which they live and in which their best hopes and interests centre, take the liberty to address you upon the trying and perilous situation of our beloved country.

In recommending to you in this awfull crisis of our affairs, Mr. Clinton of New-York, for the next presidency we are influenced by the distinguished and pre-eminent qualities of his mind; by his being free from any connection with the embarassments which on all sides surround us; (therefore more capable and better adapted to remove them) by the known interpidity of his character, so assential to the conducting this unfortunate war in which we are engaged——to a speedy, just, and honorable conclusion.

As we approve the address of the citizens convened at Lancaster, from Cumberland, York, Lancaster & Chester, which place the necessity of a change—the propriety of the selection of Mr Clinton, and the particular and extraordinary call upon Pennsylvania, in a just and striking view. We shall only ask your indulgence and candid attention while we present to you the considerations which have influenced us in the selection of Mr. Ingersoll as Vice President.

To you who are well acquainted with the life of this distinguished citizen, we submit but a brief view of his private virtues and his exalted public worth.

As a citizen he is humane, amiable mild and religious In his professional and official character, he has always deserved and received your highest esteem, while he has exhibited the singular spectacle, of being in such deserved estimation with all parties, that in all their changes, he has with the approbation of all, held the second office in our state, which he now holds at the solicitation, and under the appointment of his excellency gov. Snyder.

Preferring the calm and tranquil shade of private life, to the busy bustling scenes of the public theatre; he has never taken an active part in public affairs, but when called by his country in her most trying exigencies.

When experience has demonstrated that our former confederation was a rope of sand which could neither indissolubly bind us together, nor secure the inestimable blessings achieved by our glorious revolution. The best interests of the American people called loud for a new federation. On the most momentous occation, Pennsylvania placed Mr. Ingersoll amongst her illustrious sons, who shown so resplendent in the formataion of the present Federal constitution, so invaluable, and so dear to the American people.

Such Fellow-citizens. is the deserving character whom we present to you for the second office in national councils.

Republicans! in him you see the near and dear relation of the late governor Joseph Reed, and the bosom friend of the late George Byran, the man, who first founded the old Whig party in Pensylvania.

Federalists! to you, who revere private worth, and remember with gratitude exalted public services, the name of Mr. Ingersoll must be deservedly dear,

Democrats! *you* who rally with so much affection round the administration of your state and of your choice, here is a man selected by yourselves for his public worth and private virtues to a most important and conspicuous station therein presented to you.

Federalists! Democrats! Republicans! here is what you all wish, what your best interests require, a highly distinguished and virtuous citizen; a man of no party; the friend of all parties—a true American in whom there is no guile—offered to your choice; around whom all can rally without sacraficing the pride of opinion, and begin the great and good work of forming by your united voice—THE AMERICAN CHARACTER so shamefully neglected and so imperiously required.

Pennsylvanians! this modest & unambitious citizen, will, by your choice be destined, to rescue yourselves and the land in which you live, from the foul stain, the indelible blot fixed upon your characters and your state, by the impudent and slanderous tongue of Mr Gholson of Virginia, the devoted adherent to the present executive, upon the floor of congress before the whole American people, by intimating in public debate that Pennsylvania had none of the high presidential appointments, because she had no person fit for them.

Such a blot can be made as white as the driven snow by no other means and in no other place, than by placing upon the same floor, in the face of the asembled nationa Pennsylvanian whose distinguished talents and whose exalted and amiable virtues, will fulfil in a manner surpassed by none, the duties of the office for which he is designated and which is infinitely above the sphere of executive appointment, from being conferred by the pure voice of a virtuous—free and enlightened people.

It is for you fellow citizens to say, whom you will have to rule over you—We presume not to dictate. We believe, the men we have presented to your choice, are deserving of your highest esteem your warmest patronage and support. We know they possess the talents and the virtues called for in this gloomy and trying hour, to rescue yourselves, your families, and your beloved country from the iminent dangers, with which a weak and feeble executive, and still more weak and feeble administration, have surrounded and overwhelmed the former glorious prospects of this young virtuous and mighty people; as such we recommend them to you.

CONRAD SHERMAN,
Chairman.

GEO: SPANGLER, Sec'ry.

From the Boston Palladium, Sept. 1.

Commodore Rogers's Squadron.

Yesterday arrived in this harbour the United States' ships President, 44, Commodore Rogers; United States, 44, Capt. Decatur; Congress, 36, Captain Smith; Hornet, 16, Captain Lawrence; and brig Argus, 16, Captain Sinnclair; the whole of the squadron which sailed from New-York on the 21st of June, under Commodore Rogers.

"Sailed from New-York, June 21—The 23d at 6 A. M. discovered and gave chase to an English frigate, supposed to be the Belvidere. The superiority of the President's sailing, while the breeze continued fresh, enabled her to get within gun shot between 4 and 5 P. M. when it had moderated so much as to give very feint hopes of getting along side. At this time, perceiving her training her guns to bear upon the President, the latter commenced a fire at her spars and rigging, with a view of crippling her to get abreast of her. A fire was kept up about two hours. The President gave her two or three broadsides, and kept up a well directed fire from the chase guns, which cut her sails and rigging very much, but did not succeed in destroying any of her spars, although some of them were much wounded. The President, all this time, was exposed to a running fire from her stern chasers; and once the British frigate commenced a fire from her main deck, with an intention of raking the President with a broadside, but at that moment receiving one from the President, continued her course under a press of sail, and used only her stern guns. All sail was crowded in pursuit, but in vain. The chase was now throwing overboard every thing that could be spared, to increase her sailing, and escaped by lightness of the wind—Four of her boats were seen floating by the President, completely knocked to pieces, together with a great number of spars, casks, &c. and it was supposed most of the guns were also thrown overboard.

The President received a considerable number of shot in her sails and rigging, but was not materially injured. The chase was continued till about midnight, when it was relinquished, as hopeless, and the President hove to for the squadron to come up. Early in the chase, one of the President's chase guns, on the gun deck, burst and injured the upper deck so much as to prevent the use of the chase guns on that side for a considerable time. The President had 3 killed and 19 wounded, most of the latter slightly; of the wounded, 16 were by the bursting of a gun. It was by the same gun Commodore Rogers had his leg fractured, but has recovered.

The squadron afterwards pursued the Jamaica fleet, but owing to uncommonly foggy weather missed them, although oftimes very near"

The squadron has been off the English channel, then along the coast of France, Spain and Portugal, within 30 miles of the rock of Lisbon—then made Madeira island—then off Coro and Floros—then back to the Banks—and by Nova Scotia to Boston.

Many of the seamen of the squadron are sick of the scurvy. Several have died. About 120 English prisoners are on board.

We understand the seamen stated to have been impressed from a Portuguese brig, entered voluntarily.

Brilliant Naval Victory!!!

Particulars of the late action between the U. S. Frigate CONSTITUTION, *and the British frigate* GUERRIERE.

Communicated to the editor of the Boston Gazette by an officer on board the Constitution.

Lat. 41, 42, N. long. 55, 33, W—Thursday Aug. 19, fresh breeze from N. W. and cloudy; at 2, P. M. discovered a vessel to the southward, made all sail in chase; at 3, perceived the ship on the starboard tack, close hauled to the wind; hauled S. S. W. at half past 3, made out the chase to be a frigate; at 4, coming up with the chase very fast; at a quarter before 5, the chase laid her main top sail to the mast; took in our top gallant sails, stay sails, and flying gib; took a second reef in the top sails, hauled the courses up; sent the royal yard down; & got all clear for action; beat to quarters, on which the crew gave three cheers; at 5, the chase hoisted three English Ensigns, at five minutes past 5, the enemy commenced firing; at 20 minutes past 5, set our colors, one at each mast head, and one at the mizen peak, and began firing at the enemy, and continued to fire occasionally, he wearing very often, and we manœuvring to close with him, to avoid being raked; at 6, set the main top gallant sail, the enemy having bore up; at five minutes past 6, brought the enemy to close action, standing before the wind; at 15 minutes past 6, the enemies mizen mast fell over on the starboard side; at 20 minutes past 6, finding we were drawing ahead of the enemy, luffed short round his bows to rake him; at 25 minutes past 6, the enemy fell on board of us, his bowsprit foul of our mizen rigging. We prepared to board, but immediately after, his fore and main mast went by the board and it was deemed unnecessary. our cabin had taken fire from his guns; but soon extinguished, without material injury; at 30 minutes past 6, shot ahead of the enemy, when the firing ceased on both sides; he making the signal of submission, by firing a gun to leeward; set fore sail and main sail, and hauled to the eastward to repair damage; all of our braces and some of our standing and running rigging and some of our spars being shot away. At 7, wore ship, and stood under the lee of the prize—sent our boat on board, which returned at 9, with Capt *Dacres*, late of his Majesty's ship *Guerriere*, mounting 49 carriage guns, and manned with 302 men got our boats out, and kept them employed in removing the prisoners and baggage from the prize to our own ship. Sent a surgeons mate to assist in attending the wounded, wearing ship occasionally to keep the best position to receive the boats At 20 minutes before 2, A. M, discovered, a sail off the larboard beam, standing to the south; saw all clear for another action, at 3 the sail stood off again; at daylight was hailed by the lieut. on board the prize, who informed, he had 4 feet water in the hold, and that she was in a sinking condition, all hands employed in removing the prisoners and repairing our own damage through the remainder of the day. Friday the 20th commenced with light breezes from the northward, and pleasant; our boats and crew still employed as before. At 3 P. M. made the signal of recall for our boats, (having received all the prisoners) they immediately left her on fire, and a quarter past 6, she blew up. Our loss in the action was 7 killed and 7 wounded, among the former lieut. *Bush* of Marines, & among the latter lieut *Morris*, severely*; and Mr. *Hyltwin*, the Master slightly. On the part of the enemy 15 men killed, and 64 wounded, Among the former, lt. *Ready*, 2d of the ship; among the latter, Capt. *Dacres*, lieut. *Kent*, 1st; Mr. *Scott*, master and masters mate.

*Now recovering.

From the Boston Centinel, Sept.

Had the wind proved favorable yesterday morning, it was the intention of commodore Rodgers, in the President, and capt Lawrence, in the Hornet, to have sailed hence on a cruise in quest of a British frigate said to be near our coast. Commodore Rodgers requested of captain Hull the loan of sixty men for ten days, when the crew of the Constitution being mustered, an unanimous desire was expressed to volunteer——and the sixty who were prefered——were cheered by their brother Tars as they passed the Congress, Hornet and Argus.

An express we learn arrived in town yesterday morning, for com Rodgers, bringing information that a 64 gun ship and three frigates were off Nantucket on Thursday—and had that day landed several prisoners at RHODE ISLAND

We are not apprised of the arrangements concluded upon—in consequence of the receipt of the Nantucket news.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN, Sept. 7

By the Steam Boat yesterday we received the Ontario Messenger of the 1st. Sept. containing the following important intelligence.

To the obliging attention of that active and intelligent officer maj Mullany, we are indebted for the following articles.

The major is proceeding to Albany on public busines, and is to return to us immediately. He arrived here just as our paper was going to press, but the importance of the matter which he communicates, induces us to suspend the publication of the paper until we can insert it.

We learn from him that capt HALL and capt. Whistler (both of whom were at the surrender of Detroit) state that the army under gen Hull were nearly destitute of ammunition, that they had but a few days provisions, and that all sources for his supply of provisions were cut off. All the militia officers with Hull, could not be depended upon, altho' the privates were sound and true; that it was believed if the garrison held out, it would never be able to obtain any terms of capitulation, but that they and the Citizens would be delivered up to the indiscriminate ferocity of the merciless savages—and finally, that under all these circumstances—general HULL deemed it most beneficial to sign the capitulation.

Rhode-Island Election.—The election in Rhode Island has terminated more auspiciously to the cause of Federalism than at any other period since the adoption of the constitution. The members of congress have an increase of nearly 1000 votes; the assemblymen have an increase of about 8 members. In Bristol, the democratic candidate, James D. Wolf, who on the last election had a majority of 43, lost his election by a majority of twenty eight.

Bos. Gaz.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

An important change has taken place in the political sentiments of North-Carolina. So far as can

judged of the result by the returns of the late election to the state legislature, contained in the last papers, it appears threatening to the stability of democracy. A number of distinguished federalists, men of superior eminence and talents, many more of equal respectability to whom the state does not contain of any party, have been elected generally in the place of democrats. *Fed. Repr.*

From the Boston Centinel, Sept. 2.

Yesterday captain Hull landed from the Constitution, and was received with every demonstration of affection and respect. The Washington artillery posted on the wharf, again welcomed him with a federal salute, which was returned from the Constitution. An immense assemblage of citizens made the air ring with loud and unanimous huzzas, which were repeated on his arrival in State street, and at the Coffee-House. The street was beautifully decorated with American flags.

Captain Dacres, of the Guerriere, landed on Monday on parole, and resides in town: the other officers of the ship are said to be paroled in Concord. The British wounded men were immediately landed and sent to the hospital on Rainsford Island, to which place marshal Prince has sent surgeons, and every necessary for their comfort and recovery, under the direction of capt. S. Prince, deputy marshal, whose attention and humanity to the unfortunates under his care are highly spoken of. They were brought up yesterday from the Island, and are now in the Naval Hospital at Charlestown. The well prisoners have all been put on board the prison ship in Charles river.

Capt. Dacres, is son of the late Ad. Dacres, and was made post captain in 1806. The Guerriere was a French vessel, taken in 1806, off the Faro Islands by the Blanche, 38 guns, capt. Livie, after a spirited action of 45 minutes.

The Constitution from excellent management is not injured essentially in her hull, but her spars are so much wounded, that it is expected she must have a new main and foremast.

The Constitution rates 44 guns, and mounts 55, her compliment 450 men. Her gundeck guns are 24 pounders, her carronades 32 pounders. The Guerriere rates 38 guns, but mounts 49, her compliment 300 men. Her gundeck battery 18 pounders, and carronades 32 pounders. This difference of force is by no means equal to the difference of execution done in the battle; which demonstrates to all nautical men how ably the Constitution was worked, and how bravely fought. The annals of the War between England & France do not record the capture of an English frigate of any class by a single French frigate.

During the present war the English have had 3 frigates captured, but none by single vessels.

The Proserpine 32, was captured by two French frigates off Toulon. The Junon 44, was taken by a French squadron of four sail, and the Nereide, off the Isle of France, by a squadron of 3 sail.

The glorious success of capt. Hull in the Constitution, shows that a navy not an army invading Canada, is the true protection of commerce. If com. Rodgers, instead of scouring the Atlantic waste (*in obedience no doubt to his orders*) had been on the American coast, the unfortunate ships Marquis de Somericos and Bolina would now have been riding in safety in our harbor instead of being prizes in Halifax.

Salem Gaz.

ALBANY Sept, 3.

Indications of a movement of the army—Messrs. C. Seldon and brothers, of Troy, advertise for four hundred waggons immediately to take on loading (baggage &c. of the army) from Troy to Whitehall, on Lake Cchamplain.

The Vermont Election

For Governor senators and members of assembly took place in that state on Tuesday last—Letters from Bennington mention, that that county for the first time in any year, is this year federal. The ballot boxes speak an intelligent language—Though we confess that we are not sanguine, that Vermont will be federal in the various departments of its government this present year.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since our paper was at press we have been furnished with the following Proclamation of the British General Brock, by which it appears that in addition to the fall of Detroit, and the loss of the American army at that place,

A cession was made to the British government of the whole territory of Michigan, in the capitulation entered into by General Hull.

PROCLAMATION,

By Isaac Brock, Esq. *Major General,* commanding his majesty's forces in the province of upper Canada.

WHEREAS. the territory of Michigan was this day by capitulation, ceded to the arms of his Britannic majesty, without any other condition than the protection of private property; and wishing to give an early proof of the moderation and justice of the government, I do hereby announce to all the inhabitants of the said territory that the laws heretofore in existence shall continue in force until his majestys pleasure be known, or so long as the peace and safety of the said territory will admit thereof.—And I do hereby also declare and make known to the said inhabitants that they shall be protected in the full exercise and enjoyment of their religion; of which all persons, both civil and military will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

All persons having in their possession, or having any knowledge of any public property, shall forthwith deliver in the same, or give notice thereof to the officer commanding, or Lt. Col. Nichol, who are hereby authorised to receive and give proper receipts for the same.

Officers of the militia will be held responsible that all arms in possession of militiamen be immediately deliver-edup: andallindividualswhatever,who have in their possesion, arms of any kind, will deliver them up without delay. Given under my hand at Detroit this 16th day of Aug. 1812, and the fifty second year of his majesty's reign.

(Signed)
ISAAC BROCK,
Major General.

A true copy,
J. MACDONNEL,
Lt. Col. Militia & A D Camp.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 5.*

We have regular London files to the 21st July, and a paper of the 28th.

Napoleon after as usual making an attempt at negociation with England, in which he demanded the recognition of himself as Emperor and King, and his brother Joseph as King of Spain, which very properly was refused by England, has announced open war with Russia, entered the empire, taken Wilna, and boasts that he has, in French, Poles, Confederates, Italians, Austrians and Russians, 640,000 myrmidons. He has begun a new series of "*Grand Army Bulletins,*" of which we have seen but the third. The Russians were retiring as their invaders advanced, abandoning and desolating the country as they retreat! What the effect of this dreadful measure will be, time will demonstrate.

Sweden was expected to take part in the war—A British ambassador had left England for Russia, to touch in Sweden.

Lord Wellington's army was overrunning, but cautiously, the north of Spain, and Marmont flying before him.

The American Declaration of War had been received in England. It had excited powerful sensations, both of grief and resentment; and the hopes raised of finding a peace maker in the revoked orders were diminishing.

Capt. Moffat, in the privateer schr. Atlas, is arrived at Marcus Hook, with two British vessels prizes. We understand, that in the engagement captain Moffat's sohooner experienced considerable damage, and several of his crew are severely wounded.

The Democratic delegates for Cumberland county, which met at Carlisle on Wednesday last, to settle their electorial ticket, unanimously agreded to support the election of De Witt Clinton for the next President, *Robert Whitehill* and *Doctor Crawford,* (Adam's county) for members of congress.

HARRISBURGH *Sept.* 8

By the mail of Saturday last his excellency the Governor of this state received, from the secretary at war, a requisition for 2000 militia, to join an army now assembling in the state of Ohio for the defence of the western frontiers. Orders were immediately issued, and sent by express, for drafting from the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th divisions of the militia the requisite number of men, with directions to rendezvous at Pittsburgh on the 2d of October next.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *September* 18, 1812.

THE FRIENDS OF PEACE,

In the Borough of Pittsburgh, are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the house of WILLIAM MORROW, corner of Wood and Fourth Streets, *THIS EVENING,* at half past 6 o'clock.—The object of the meeting is to appoint delegates to meet other delegates from the different townships of Allegheny county, at the house of John M'Masters, To-morrow, to fix on Candidates for the ensuing Election—It is expected that all those who disapprove of the ruinous War into which the United States have been plunged by the President and Congress, will be punctual in their attendance. The crisis is important, and demands union and firmness on the part of those citizens who wish to save their country from destruction.

Monday last marched from Fort Fayette for Carlisle, a detachment of 250 recruits of the regular army, under the command of Major M'Cluney.

Since our last, a number of volunteer companies, who had tendered their services to the governor, arrived here, amounting to upwards of 1000 men. This day they will march for the rendezvous at Meadville.

The "*Madison Rowdies,*" from Uniontown, under the command of Captain Collins, arrived here on Wednesday last. This company musters about 60 men, and have tendered their services to the President.

A gentleman arrived at Erie on Monday last immediately from Buffalo, who states, that the commander of the British forces in the neighbourhood of Niagara had sent over a flag on saturday last requiring the surrender of the American posts along the river—that four days would be allowed to come to a determination. Yesterday, it is supposed, the attack would be made. The British it is said, have received large reinforcements of troops from Montreal. When our informant left Buffalo, there were between 2 and 3000 men stationed between the two lakes, on the American side. All the cannon the enemy took at Detroit have been brought down and placed on breast works for the annoyance of the Americans. The whole of the British shipping on the lake are at Fort Erie

Crawford Messenger, Sept. 9.

The following gentlemen are the candidates who will be supported by the Friends of Peace, in this state, for Congress.

City of Philadelphia, and Counties of Philadelphia and Delaware—Joseph Hopkinson, Joseph S. Lewis, S. Harvey, William Peacock.

Lancaster County—Amos Slaymaker.

Cumberland, Franklin and Adams Counties—Edward Crawford, James Duncan.

Westmoreland County—Thomas Pollock.

Another evidence of the disapprobation of the people to the War in which the United states are engaged, will be found in the Resolutions and Address of the citizens of York county. We hope they will be read with attention, and their importance seriously attended to by the people of the western country.

PITT TOWNSHIP MEETING.

The Citizens of Pitt township, observing the spirited and manly resolutions of the citizens of Plumb township, of the 5th inst. had a meeting of upwards of sixty citizens, at the tavern of Mrs Rippey, in said township, on this 12th day of September, 1812, and after organizing the meeting by choosing Captain JOHN TURNER for the Chair, and JAMES HORNER, Esq. Secretary.

Resolved That the present times require the united exertions of every free American, to give his aid in electing men, at the next general election, whom we believe to be in favor of Peace and Commerce, and disposed to put an end to our present impolitic war, by an honorable treaty.

Resolved. That Messrs. Peter Parchment, William M'Crea, Alexander Hill, John Frichman; James Jones, John Turner, Jacob Negley and Thomas Dunseth, delegates appointed at this meeting, be a committee to meet the delegates of the different townships of Allegheny and Butler counties, at Mr John M'Masters's tavern in Pittsburgh, on saturday the 19th inst, for the purpose of forming a ticket for our support at the next general election

JOHN TURNER, *Chairman.*

A true copy of the proceedings,
JAMES HORNER, *Secretary.*

From Chilicothe, September 12.

No news of importance has been received from our frontier since our last paper. Gen. Harrison arrived at Piqua on the 2d inst. with about 2000 Kentucky volunteers and 400 regulars under Colonel Wells. Colonel Allen, with about 900 Kentucky volunteers, and a company of horsemen, commanded by captain Garret, were immediately despatched to reinforce the Ohio volunteers who had previously marched for the relief of Fort Wayne. Captain Langham left Urbanna on Saturday last for the same purpose. The whole force on our frontier in that quarter, amounts to about 6000 men; and from the movements and orders of General Harrison, we believe he intends to scour the whole Indian country and completely crush our savage adversaries.—Great fears are entertained that Fort Wayne will be taken before the above detachments get there. A large body of Indians and British had surrounded the fort, which was, we understand, in a bad state of defence.

HEAD QUARTERS,
PIQUA, *September 5,* 1812, *4 o'clock, A M.*

MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS!

I requested you, in my late address, to rendezvous at Dayton on the 15th instant—I have now a more pleasing call for your services!—The British and Indians have invaded our country, and are now besieging (perhaps have taken) Fort Wayne. Every friend to his country, who is able so to do, will join me as soon as possible, well mounted, with a good rifle, and 20 or 30 days provision. Ammunition will be furnished at Cincinnati and at Dayton, and the volunteers will draw provisions (to save their salted meat) at all the public deposits; the quarter-masters and commissaries will see that this order is executed.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

HORRID MASSACRE.

It will be recollected by our readers, that we mentioned some weeks ago, that the garrison at Chicago under the command of capt Nathan Heald, had received orders to abandon the fort, on account of its distance and exposed situation, and to retreat to Fort Wayne—Captain William Wells, of the latter place, accompanied by 60 Miami Indians, conveyed the orders to Captain Heald. The fort was abandoned, and captain Heald had proceeded on his retreat about half a mile, when he was attacked on the border of lake Michigan, by a body of Indians, who must have lain in ambush for him, and his party completely defeated—Captain Heald, two or three of his men, and one or two of the ladies were taken prisoners; all the rest of the whites were killed. Captain Wells is among the slain. The Miamies that were along remained faithful to the whites; many of them were killed; some of those that escaped have returned to Fort Wayne and brought intelligence of the horrid massacre.

Dayton Centinel

From Lexington, (Ken.) September 8.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity, arrived in this place yesterday morning, who was at the house of Colonel Calloway in Henry county, about 12 miles from Westport, on Friday night last. He states that between one and two o'clock in the morning, an express arrived to Colonel C. informing him that considerable mischief had been done by the Indians on Thursday night, on Pigeon Fork of Silver creek, 15 miles from Westport. The Colonel immediately collected about 100 men, and proceeded on to Westport, when he crossed the Ohio about 12 o'clock on Saturday—From Westport he sent a message home, stating that 15 families had been killed by the Indians two individuals only having been known to have escaped—The greatest activity was prevailing when our informant left Colonel Calloway's, and he supposes by that day, 1000 men will have crossed the river, to pursue the Indians.

From Louisville, (Ken.) September 4.

On Tuesday last about 700 volunteers, under the command of Colonel Miller, marched into town—These hardy looking sons of the west appear to be well calculated to subdue the ferocious savages, or even if an opportunity should offer, to retrieve the believed disgraceful conduct of General Hull. We understand they are destined for Vincennes in the Indiana territory.

Mr. SCULL,

IN the 18th section of the first article of the constitution of Pennsylvania, it is provided, that 'No senator or representative shall, during the time for which 'he shall have been elected, be appointed 'to any civil office under this commonwealth, which shall have been created, 'or the emoluments of which shall have 'been increased during such time.' This is a wise and important provision, even if it had no other tendency than to restrain the servility of the legislature and patronage of the executive. But in the experience of the legislature this provision has been found inadequate to the proper restraint of those evils. For by an act passed the 6th day of March, 1812, entitled, 'A supplement to an act declaring the holding of any office or appointment under this state incompatible with the holding or exercising offices or appointments under the United States,' it is declared, that 'no member of either branch of the legislature of this commonwealth shall, *during the time for which he shall have been elected,* hold any other office or appointment within the commonwealth to which 'perquisites or fees are attached under 'the constitution, or any law, except in the militia, attorney at law, or elective 'offices and appointments by the people, 'and by courts of justice.'

Since the passage of this law I understand that Francis M'Clure, a senator from this county, has been appointed associate judge, and Alexander Ogle, a representative for Somerset county, has been appointed prothonotary, &c. of that county, *during the time for which they were elected to the legislature.* Other instances of a similar kind may have occurred in the state. These appointments, however, it is conceived, are in direct violation both of the letter and spirit of the law. If so, it becomes a serious question, whether the duties of those offices can be legally performed by either of the present incumbents.

If it should be alledged, that the disqualification was removed by a resignation of the office of legislature, and that thereby the persons ceased to be legislators before they were appointed to their present offices, I answer, that the prohibition extends to the *whole time for which they were elected to the legislature,* and that so palpable an evasion of the letter and spirit of the law cannot be tolerated.

If this view of the subject be correct, it is submitted whether for these infractions of the law, his excellency ought not to be impeached.

PHOCION.

IF any one was disposed to laugh at the calamities of our disgraceful war, the circumstances under which it was commenced and the manner in which it was conducted on our north western frontier, affords ample scope for laughter and ridicule.

Our heroes both in and out of Congress had wrought up their warlike passions to such a degree, and made such displays of their valor and skill, which in a place of compleat safety, as to induce a belief amongst themselves and the credulous part of the nation, that the taking of Canada would be nothing more than a party of pleasure—a mere recreation for our young volunteers—in short, a sumptuous banquet for a conquering army.

These delusions produced the fatal effects that might be expected upon such a cabinet as ours. Ignorance and indolence has marked all their conduct, and the farce has ended in the entire loss of our army and all our upper garrisons on the lakes.

It is truly ridiculous indeed, and we may be sure it will produce fresh effusions of Bonaparte's contempt for us, that after having landed upon the Canadian shore without opposition, and with all the pomposity and bombast of proclamation, we seemed to dream that we had really taken Canada. But mark the delusion. when Hull awaked from his slumbers and began to discover his approaching fate—Oh! terrible reverse of fortune—in the course of a few days after, this same Canada has actually taken us!

Were our misfortunes to end here, it would be a great consolation indeed; but when we turn our thoughts to the dreadful situation of our extensive and unprotected western frontier, we want words to express the extent of our feelings and sympathy for these unhappy people.

There is no difficulty in tracing all the calamities which now pervade the nation, to their true source. It is but too well known, that every great design of national importance, has been conceived in the secret womb of the cabinet; and it is still better known, that all our commanders, both by land and sea, receive their orders from that great source of authority, the President. Now, it is appears, that error, ignorance and indolence has conducted all the operations of this war, the remedy lays compleatly within the power of the people; a word from their mouths can instantly annihilate the existence of all unworthy rulers, and if this power is not promptly exerted, the nation richly deserves, not only the chastisement it has already received, but to be further corrected with additional stripes

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JUSTICES BLANKS,
Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.

Pig Lead and Patent Shot,
Of a superior quality,
FOR SALE, BY
WOOLMAN GIBSON,
Corner of Market and Fourth streets.
Pittsburgh, *September* 16, 1812

CASH
Will be given for a quantity of
Flour, Whiskey, Soap, Candles and Vinegar, by
E. DENNY.
Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812. tf

COTTON MANUFACTORY.

JOSHUA ARMITAGE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Cotton Manufactory from the *Shippard* to *Liberty street,* a little below the garrison, where he has on hand and intends to keep a large assortment of Cotton Yarn and Cloth, such as *Plush, Cords, Plaids, Chambrys, Bedtick, sewing,* &c. A generous discount will be given to those who purchase by the piece.

Flax and Tow Linnen will be taken in payment.

☞ The Cotton Yarn is spun at Baltimore, and is far superior to any that has ever been made in this place

Pittsburgh *September* 15, 1812.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

The subscriber is authorised and will sell one half of the
PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL,
the property of Oliver Evans and Son.

This valuable property being well known, a description is though unnecessary.

Apply on the premises—the property will be shown and all necessary information given.

GEORGE EVANS.
September 15, 1812. eoptf.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the Town of *Sidneyville,* situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few outlots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of limestone. The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be adviseable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.
September 17, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HUGH BLACK, Plaisterer, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate, will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

SOMER BLACK Administratrix.
WILLIAM WILLOCK, } Admrs,
DAVID PRIDE. }
Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812.

JOHN COWAN,

SOUTH corner of the Diamond, has just received and offers for sale at reduced prices for cash or approved country produce, the following articles, viz.

9 *Barrels Tanners Oil,*
300 *pounds Copperas,*
20 *ditto Verdigris,*
200 *ditto pumice Stone,*
2 *Barrels Sugar,*
2 *ditto Coffee,*
35 *packs of Pins.*

A quantity of young Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS.

A lage assortment of Hatters trimmings and bow strings, with a general assortment of Groceries.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1812.

WAS LOST,

ON Wednesday last, under date of the 16th inst a Promisary Note, drawn by John B M Smith, in favor of Nathaniel Bedford, and by him Indorsed, for $1050; payments being stopped, it can be of no use to the finder. If delivered to either drawer or indorser, a suitable reward will be given.

September 18, 1812.

NOTICE.

Will be sold, on Tuesday the 22d inst at the corner of *Smithfield* and *Water Streets,* a variety of
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

The property of a person about to remove from the Borough.

N. B The House will be open for the exhibition of the articles the day previous to the sale. The Sale will commence at ten o'clock.

Pittsburgh, *September* 17, 1812

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a testatum venditioni exponas issued out of the court of common pleas of Westmoreland county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th day of Sept. inst. to wit:

All the right, title and interest of and in the westerly half part of lot No. 113, fronting on Liberty and Penn street, 30 feet, in the borough of Pittsburgh, bounded eastwardly by the other half of said lot, and westwardly by lot No. 114, in the occupancy of Richard Robinson. Taken in execution as the property of Richard Williams, at the suit of Alexander M'Kinney.

Wm WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, Sept 7, (0) 1812.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has entered into a contract for supplying the United States garrison at this place, with Beef, during the season.—Farmers who have Beef Cattle to sell, will find a ready sale and good price, and cash in hand, by applying to WILLIAM DEAL, Jr. Second street, opposite Pennsylvania Bank.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1812.

N B. Those who cannot conveniently send their cattle, they will be sent for by applying as above. tf

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

GRAIN & CASH.

Seventy Five Cents Cash will be given for

WHEAT,

Forty-six Cents for new Rye, and *Fifty Cents* per bushel for *old*

RYE & CORN,

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill, June 3, 1812

ASHES

TWELVE and an half Cents Cash, per bushel, will be given for Clean Ashes, at the Glass Works on the Monongahela river, one mile above Pittsburgh, and at the ferry of James Robinson, on the Allegheny, by

BELTZHOOVER, WENDT & Co.

August 14, 1812

HIGH WINES.

The Harmony Society offer for sale,

6,000 gallons High Wines,

or 5th proof Whiskey. Application may be made at Harmony, or to the subscriber at Pittsburgh.

ISAAC BEAN.

August 17, 1812.

James Brown, Abner Barker, *AND* James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase

GEO. EVANS

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

SADDLER,

REQUESTS those persons to whom he is indebted, to bring in their accounts and receive payment. He also calls upon those persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment: the loss which he has lately sustained, renders it indispensibly necessary that a complete settlement of his accounts should take place: he therefore flatters himself that no one will compel him to resort to coercive measures to obtain his just debts.

He carries on his business as usual, in Market street, between Second and Third streets, and will use his best endeavors to please those who may please to call on him.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1812.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH, and

T. C. BARKER & CO.

CINCINNATI,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simly appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeable to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

—

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in the presence of

GEO. G. PRESBURY.

—

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dubatel sign of the Golden Head, No 26, Market street. Messrs Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs G & R Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N Howard street, Messrs John & Thos. Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr Edwin Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street John Y Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets. Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L Clark, druggists. Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists. Pearl street, Messrs G. and R. Waits's, Nos 38 and 64 Maiden lane *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist *Alexandria*—D R Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr John C. Wiestling, druggist *Easton*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist *Petersburg Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Brice Gassaway

—

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

—

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J P & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

MINGOE BOTTOM

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land well known in the western country by the name of the Mingo Bottom, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Indian Cross creek, Jefferson county, state of Ohio, three miles below Steubenville, and same distance above Charlestown, on the opposite or Virginia side of the river. This tract contains upwards of 600 acres, of which 500 acres is as rich and level bottom land as any in the state of Ohio, the remainder a hill of rich upland all fit for cultivation, but more valuable by its being covered with large useful timber, and containing excellent stone-coal, lime-stone and fres-stone, and several never failing springs. There is now under cultivation in two farms upwards of one hundred acres; on one of these farms is a good frame barn, stables and dwelling house; there is a good grist mill and saw mill adjoining the tract, and a level road on the bank of the river to Steubenville and Charlestown—Whether for pleasantness of situation, fertility or convenience, this tract is surpassed by none in the western country. For further information apply to *Peter Wilson*, Esq. at Steubenville, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ISAAC CRAIG.

June 24, 1812. tf

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200	kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50	do pigtail or fine spun do
50	do plug or coarse spun do
1500	lbs do do do
200	dozen papers cut and dry do
50	boxes Spanish segars
50	thousand American do
100	kegs rappee snuff
20	dozen bottles macabau do
30	kegs Scotch snuff
20	bladders do
50	dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.

☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, half bleached, or one-third bleached, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street. July 20, 1812.

2,000 Pounds BEST KENTUCKY POWDER,

FOR SALE,

Enquire of

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh. May 20, 1812. tf

Allegheny County, to wit:

IN the Court of Common Pleas for said county, In the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the fourteenth of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & twelve. On the petition of JOHN HALDERMAN a prisoner in the goal of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors: The Court order that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the fourth Monday of September next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and that his creditors have at least fifteen days previous notice hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged

by the Court,

Attest, E. Pentland, Prothy.

Mr.

In pursuance of the above rule, I hereby give you notice to attend, if you please, at the time and place herein mentioned, and shew cause, if any you have why I should not be discharged.

JOHN HALDERMAN.

Pittsburgh, August 28.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, MARKET-STREET,

HAVE RECEIVED,

THE Mirror of Taste, and Dramatic Censor.
The Mourner Comforted A selection of extracts, consolitary on the death of friends; with prayers suited to the various instances of mortality. By *James Abercrombie*, D. D
Knickerbocker's History of New-York, from the beginning of the world to the end of the Dutch dynasty
Forest of Montalbano, a novel, in 4 volumes
Sentimental Anecdotes. By Madame de Montolieu
The Asylum; or, Alonso and Melissa, an American Tale, founded on fact. By I Mitchell
Anne of Brittanny; an historical romance
The Yankey in London
Spirit of "THE BOOK;" or Memoirs of Caroline Princess of Hasburgh, a political and amatory romance
Kelroy, a novel; by a lady of Pennsylvania
Lake of Killarney, a novel, in 2 volumes; by Anna Maria Porter
A Father's Tales to his Daughter
Evening Entertainments; or, Delineations of the Manners and Customs of various Nations, interspersed with geographical notices, historical and biographical anecdotes, and descriptions in natursl history
Cowper's Works, a pocket edition
The Life of Fenelon
Miscellaneous Poems, on Moral and Religious Subjects; by Osander. The design of the author, from the publication of his poems was to acquire such pecuniary assistance, as would enable him to prosecute his studies, with a view to the gospel ministry
Poems from the Portuguese of Luis de Camoens, with remarks on his life and writings: by Lord Viscount Strangford
History of Louisa, the Lovely Orphan
Thomson's Seasons; a miniature edition
Petrarch Translated; in a selection of his sonnets and odes, accompanied with notes; by the translator of Catullus. Miniature edit
Fenelon's Pious Reflections for every day in the month; with the life of the author—A elegant miniature edition
The Whole Duty of Woman; by a lady
The Linnet, or Favorite Companion
Travels through Spain and part of Portugal, with commercial, statistical, and geographical details
A Guide for Young Shepherds; or facts and observations on the character and value of Merino sheep
A Golden Treasury for the Children of God whose treasure is in Heaven
Sacred Dramas, chiefly intended for young persons. *Pittsburgh, Sept* 8, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,

GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

FERBEE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERBEE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

ASKS leave to express his gratitude and thanks to his friends and customers, who have dealt with him honestly and punctually.

He also asks leave to remark to those who have purchased his goods at low prices, and now neglect or refuse payment, that he finds it necessary to collect such sums as are due to him, in order to perform his own engagements, particularly in the establishment of a new manufactory. Such persons will, therefore, take notice, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of proper officers for collection without respect to persons, on the 10th of September next, unless sooner discharged.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

Is just receiving an assortment of

Domestic Goods & Groceries,

at his old stand in Market street, which he will sell very low for cash, or merchantable produce—He offers none for credit—experience forbids it.

G. C. will be happy to sell on *COMMISSION* at a very low rate, any Domestic Goods which may be committed to his care

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,

For Sale, at this Office.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,

Alexandria.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 15, 1810

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use

THOMAS PETERS,

Of the late firm of Peters and Jonson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

—

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe every article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for good farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of which possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at Butler near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can produce satisfactory recommendation of sobriety, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

Apprentices Indentures, a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.